

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME I.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1834.

NUMBER 33

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
MILLETT & KING.

TERMS.—One dollar and seventy-five cents in advance.—Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms; the proprietors not being accountable for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, AND LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED, POST-MAILED.

From the Union County [Pa.] Times.

REMARKS OF MR. KREMER.

At the County Meeting in the Court-house on Wednesday February 19, 1834.

MR. KREMER said.—Mr. President. Under a strong sense of duty I attend here to-day.—The present is a crisis that imperiously demands the utmost exertion of every man who feels as a patriot, and who wishes to preserve for himself and posterity the blessings of freedom.

The present is a crisis, big with expectation—big with hope and fear.

It is not a contest about the keeping of a few millions of the public deposits—it is for the re-charter of the United States Bank.

It is a contest between a great Moneyed Aristocracy and Liberty:

It is for life or death—for liberty or slavery.

Yes, sir, this is the issue, and let no one deceive himself.

Your fate would be sealed, should the Bank be able, in open defiance of public opinion, to force the restoration of the deposits.

These are the times that try men's souls.

Those who love money more than liberty will cleave unto the Bank; those who love virtue, liberty and independence, will support, by every means in their power, our patriotic President, in putting down this mammoth of corruption.

This is the time to sift the chaff from the wheat—to separate the honest man and patriot from the knave and hypocrite.

The present is a contest of vast importance to the present generation and their posterity for ages to come.

On the event depends the duration of the republic.

In 1829 the President called the attention of Congress to the charter of this institution. The Bank immediately entered the political field. And in 1832 the advocates and presses of the Bank long at the battle on the ground, "will you have ANDREW JACKSON for your President, and no Bank, or HENRY CLAY and a Bank?" The people responded by an overwhelming majority, "we will have Andrew Jackson and no Bank."

This was an answer worthy of the patriots who loved their country and wished to preserve their freedom. On the 4th of July 1832, a day given to memory, Congress passed a bill re-chartering the United States Bank.

It was believed by the friends of the Bank, that the President would not dare to veto the bill; and if he did, his re-election would be impossible. But they knew very little of the man. He who became the British Lion on the plains of Orleans, was not to be driven from his duty to his country by any sed considerations.

Accordingly on the 27th of July we returned the bill with its objections. For this fearless act, the Bank and its pensioned presses assailed him unmercifully. But they could not tarnish the fair name of him who had served his country so faithfully in all the perils of war, and all the vicissitudes of civil contortion. And by this act he only establishes a new claim to the gratitude of the American people—to the gratitude of every man who gains his living by his own industry and exertion—to the gratitude of every man whose hands are hard and whose heart is honest.

Freedom was never yet overcome by open force, nor is there any danger from an open enemy. But it is truly alarming, when an open enemy, the enemy marches to battle. The conduct of the Bank, I say, is truly alarming. Witness their numerous purchases of public presses; as, for instance, the New York Courier and Enquirer, the National Intelligencer, and many others. These presses had been opposed to the re-charter of the Bank, but suddenly became converted into its advocates.—When such a way to us place it is truly dangerous. The very fountains and channels which the people had established for their information became polluted, and the press which they had established, duly administered a dose of poison without their knowledge.

What opinion did the great Apostle of liberty, Mr. Jefferson, entertain of this institution? In his letter written to Albert Gallatin, in 1803, he used the following forcible language:—"This institution," says Mr. J., "is one of the most deadly hostility existing against the principles and the form of our Constitution. The union is at this time, so strong and so united in its sentiments, that it cannot be shaken at this moment; but suppose a series of untoward events to occur sufficient to bring into doubt the competency of a republican Government to meet a crisis of danger, or to unhinge the confidence of the people in the public functionaries; an institution like this, penetrating by its branches every part of the Union, acting by command and in phantom, may, in a critical moment upset the government. I deem no government safe which is under the vassalage of any self constituted authorities, or any other country, and nothing but his country. This is

authority than that of the nation, or its regular functionaries. What an obstruction could not up and doing. Let county meetings be held throughout each State, and let their voices proclaim the peace we should accept, or withdraw from the bottoms of our valleys, that this institution is its rule. Ought we, then, to give further growth to an institution so powerful, so hostile?

That it is so hostile, we know, first from

knowledge of the principles of the persons composing the body of Directors in every Bank,

principal or branch, and those of most of the stockholders; secondly, from their opposition

to the measures and principles of the Government and to the election of those friendly to them

and thirdly, from the sentiment of newspapers they support. Now, while we are strong, it is the greatest duty we owe to the safety of our constitution, to bring this powerful enemy to perfect subordination under its authority. The first measure would be to reduce them to an equal footing with other Banks as to the favors

of the government.

Has the patriot not just cause for alarm when he sees a union the most unnatural and unlikely formed between men as opposite to each other as is to night, and who have, until lately,

been arrayed in deadly hostility to each other, now unite as friends? As friends, did I say?

They never can be such. The Bank—that mammoth of corruption, now unites them.

But thanks to an overruling Providence, he who

has so often saved his country, yet lives to save her from a more dangerous foe than the savages he encountered in the wilderness, or the foreign enemies on the plains of Orleans. Andrew Jackson, who has "filled the measure of his country's glory," is destined to acquire, a

new wreath of fame.

Let me take a brief view of the character of your President—let me claim your indulgence whilst I take a brief view of the conduct of this distinguished man. I will then ask you, whether he whose whole life has borne testimony to his disinterested patriotism—whether he has done

more for his country in a single day, than all his enunciators have done in their whole lives

—whose conduct, during a long and eventful!

I may say—while I feel the most profound gratitude for this distinguished mark of confidence and friendship, I may be allowed to express the hope that the republic will be able to find better materials. Were I to say more on this occasion, I might incur the application

of the fable of the fox and the grapes.

WANDERINGS OF TOM STARBOARD.

One day, during my wanderings in South America, I came unaware upon a herd of look, or a significant inquiry will injure a man's credit more than a direct assertion of his insolvency. Houses whose credit could not in common times be injured by the movements of any persons save a Notary Public, or a Deputy Sheriff, may now be affected by the queries of any one who can ask a question. Such things should not be. Nothing but a restoration of the confidence among business men, can restore the healthy state of public credit, which is all over the head of the animal that they single essential to an easy and safe mode of doing business—*their dexterity is surprising.* I feared, sinness,

how ever, to attempt such an exploit, lest I should fail, and thus frighten them all away;

besides, I had no rope that was long enough,

So I set my wits to work, and thus I tied my

wife lace is not remarkable for its beauty,

could not refrain from laughing at one of Raikes's

witticisms, the other night at Lady A——'

"—What a droll dog you are Raikes!" cried

M——, "on my soul I can't keep my countenance."

"The dence you can't!" replied Raikes, "ewly if I had such a precious ugly

visage, I'd get rid o. it as soon as I could!"

From the New England Galaxy.
QUESTIONINGS.

It is a peculiarity of the universal Yankee Nation generally and of some individuals in that nation particularly, never to make an assertion, except under cover of an interrogatory. As an instance,

Mr. Query Credit, has an ancient grudge against one of his neighbors, and to gratify said grudge, determines to "tickle him over," during the present season of jealousy and lack of confidence. It would not do to assert it in terms

of the present victim had stopped payment, but Query took it safe and generally received method to effect his purpose.

"Who have you new this morning, Mr. Query Credit?" said Archibald Gossip.

"Oh! nothing, nothing, Mr. Gossip. Has the house of Lumber, Shooks & Co., stopped payment?"

"No," said Gossip, his neither lip denying all acquaintance with the upper, and his eyeballs protruding like two deck lights,—"have they stopped?"

"Not that I know of, I merely asked the question."

Lumber, Shooks & Co., were in Gossip's debt. Query knew it—Gossip was off. He would stand his doubts no longer.

"Have Lumber, Shooks & Co. stopped payment?" gasped Archibald, almost exhausted, to the first man he met.

"Not that I have heard. Did you understand any such thing?"

Archibald could not stop to answer—no.

could the other stop to question him longer—

but bolted in an opposite direction to aid Archibald in disseminating the rumor.

"Have Lumber, Shooks & Co. failed?" was soon transposed into "Lumber, Shooks & Co. have failed."

The rumor could be traced to—nobody—Mr. Query Credit is known to be sure

but that is an offence not indictable. In

these, "he that doubts is damned," but in com-

merce the rule is reversed, and it is not the

doubter, but the doubted that suffers the penali-

ty.

The above is a common case. A knowing

man, I came unaware upon a herd of look, or a significant inquiry will injure a man's

credit more than a direct assertion of his insolvency.

Houses whose credit could not in common

times be injured by the movements of any

persons save a Notary Public, or a Deputy

Sheriff, may now be affected by the queries of

any one who can ask a question. Such things

should not be. Nothing but a restoration of

confidence among business men, can restore

the healthy state of public credit, which is all

over the head of the animal that they single

essential to an easy and safe mode of doing busi-

ness.

Mr. Forsyth answered him in his neat, cool,

ironical, sarcastic style, and told him there

were two chores to one "goat," in New

Jersey. The New Jersey Senator made two

or three replies, but they were no answers,

though he is quite adroit for a repartee sometimes.

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented the proceedings

of a "distressing" meeting in Patterson, N. J.,

called by the distressed of all parties; and they

happened to report measures, "by an error of

fact and opinion—no doubt unintentional," in

favor of the administration. And yet the hon-

orable Senator affected to think his constitut-

ents were blind by prejudice, and he repre-

sented the opinions they would maintain when

they were fortunate enough to get their eyes

open. He represented his constituents as ver-

ry excellent hearted, enterprising, shrewd, in-

telligent, patriotic and wise; but he had the

misfortune to differ from them only because

they were entirely in error! He and his col-

leagues are simply guardians for the non compa-

ny of New Jersey!

Mr. Forsyth answered him in his neat, cool,

ironical, sarcastic style, and told him there

were two chores to one "goat," in New

Jersey. The New Jersey Senator made two

or three replies, but they were no answers,

though he is quite adroit for a repartee sometimes.

Mr. Brown of North Carolina made an elo-

quent speech, in which he threw back the cau-

tion and by poesy of the opposition against the ad-

ministration, in their own teeth. He is a very

fluent, and emphatic speaker; and when he

aims at an unlucky dough face, never fails to

leave an arrow quivering in his side. He wounded

the "Cavalcade Clayton," and he had

to make three or four speeches, to try to ex-

tract the barb; but it still rankled in the wound.

Mr. Sprague wanted to make a speech; and

attempted to make two or three; and endeavor-

ed to imitate Mr. Webster. He directed his

gestures towards Mr. Forsyth. There were

several interchanges of shots between them;

but the Senator from Georgia evidently did not

wish to expend his ammunition upon such small game.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
PARIS, APRIL 1, 1834.

The aristocracy who are now attempting to reduce the country into subjection to the Bank, are led astray by the same mistake that has in all times past invariably frustrated their designs. They are profoundly ignorant of the feelings and character of the common people. They have no sympathy with them. The opinions they have formed of them are most erroneous. And for this reason it is that their measures are so ill-adapted to produce the result they have in view. They imagine them to be governed solely by the love of money, and that by pecuniary distress, they may be brought to support any measures. The action of Congress in relation to the Bank has been delayed for the purpose of accumulating distress and paralyzing credit, in the hope and expectation that the suffering thereby occasioned would induce the people to become suppliants for the Bank and to petition for the restoration of the deposits and the renewal of its charter. But what has been the result? Every day experience has opened the eyes of the people to the corruption, the power and the dangerous abuses of this institution. They have not taken the assertions of the Bank partisans without investigation for the true explanation of the evils they suffer.—They have examined the subject for themselves, and the conclusions to which they have arrived are far from being friendly to the continuance of the Bank. By the protracted discussions on this subject in Congress and throughout the country, light has been shed abroad—corruption has been unmasked, and the fate of the Bank has been sealed in the estimation of the people. We do not know of a friend of the administration in this part of the State, who is a friend to the Bank, but we do know many opponents of the administration, generally, who are decidedly opposed to this institution. So far as elections have taken place since the Bank distress, the administration appears to have lost nothing of the confidence or affections of the people. Let the people understand the subject, and the administration have nothing to fear in the contest with the Bank. The contest is no longer one for political principles, but between a moneyed aristocracy on the one hand and the people on the other. The simple question submitted to the people is, whether they will submit to the government of the Bank, take such rules and laws as it may impose, or whether they will retain the right of choosing their own rulers. If the Bank can overcome the government of the country, and conquer or corrupt the will of the people now, we can never hope to throw off its chains and slavery, but by a revolution and civil war. A more important struggle never yet engaged the attention of the people. Never was a more dangerous and determined attack made upon our free institutions and the liberties of the people, than that which the Bank is now waging. Let the people then arouse and nerve themselves for the contest. We cannot fear the result if we are true to ourselves.

—

COUNTERFEITING. During the past winter there has been much complaint of the circulation of a considerable quantity of spurious coin in this country. It consisted of dollars, halves, and quarters—principally the latter. Last week the County Attorney, upon complaint made before him, issued his warrant for the apprehension of two individuals in the town of Hebron, supposed to be concerned in making and passing counterfeit coin. They were arrested and brought before Judge Emery, when it appeared by the evidence and confessions of the defendants that the younger had made some forty or fifty pieces of coin, and for this purpose had constructed moulds or dies for American half dollars and Spanish quarters of two different dates. There was no proof that the person who made the money had ever passed or attempted to pass any of it as genuine. His defence was, that he was told by his neighbors that there was no harm in making it, if he did not attempt to pass the coin. We have good reason to believe that this opinion prevails to some extent in the community. The other defendant was an old revolutionary soldier, of between seventy-five and eighty years of age, who was accused of having passed two pieces of counterfeit coin. This was admitted by him, but he said he did it ignorantly, not knowing that it was counterfeit. But as the counterfeit coin had been made by the other defendant in his house, and in his presence, and as the account which he gave of its being in his possession was, that the counterfeiter had slipped it in among his pension money without his knowledge, the magistrate thought that was sufficient grounds for binding them both over to the next Supreme Court. We notice this affair for the

warning and information of the community, and trust that it will have a salutary effect in preventing fraud and imposition.

—

MAINE FARMER. We presume that a large proportion of our farmers in this County are not aware that there is a paper with the above title, printed at Winthrop, devoted to Agriculture and the useful arts. To all such, and to all others, we would recommend a speedy acquaintance with that valuable paper. We believe that any farmer would derive valuable information from it more than sufficient to pay for the paper, and that from the observations and experience of skillful and practical farmers therein recorded, he would be enabled to save the price of a dozen such papers in a year.—The best modes of cultivating the different kind of crops—the different soils best suited to them—the different breeds of stock—their diseases and modes of cure are there treated of in a manner that must make the paper valuable to all engaged in such employments. The paper deserves encouragement and support and as a paper will receive it.

—
STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR.
A PROCLAMATION

For a Day of Public Fasting and Prayer.

As the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, who holds in his hand the destinies both of nations and of individuals, has made us, notwithstanding our ingratitude, the objects of his care and protection hitherto, it is highly becoming in us, to set apart a day at the opening of the year, to humble ourselves before God; confessing our past transgressions, and beseeching him to continue to us his unremitting blessings.

In conformity, therefore, with a venerated usage, and by advice of the Executive Council, I do appoint THURSDAY, the Tenth day of April next, to be observed as the ANNUAL FAST.

Let us on that day, with contrite hearts, confess our transgressions, and with unfeigned humility seek forgiveness through the intercession of our Saviour. Let us with fervent supplications entreat the Author of all good, that he would bless us in the events of the coming year, and crown the successive seasons with abundance—that he would confirm the union and perpetuate the prosperity of these States, and suffer no designs formed against them to prevail—that he would continue unimpaired the civil and religious institutions, by which he has distinguished us among the nations of the earth—that he would smile upon our Colleges and Schools, and prosper the efforts that are making for moral and intellectual improvement—that he would lead all that are entrusted with authority, to discharge the duties committed to them with fidelity; and those who are “set for the defence of the Gospel,” to exemplify by their lives the religion they profess—and above all, that he would hasten the happy period, when wars shall cease to the ends of the earth, and all men shall cheerfully bow to the sceptre of the Prince of Peace.

And the People of this State are requested on the day of the appointed Fast, to suspend all unnecessary labor and recreation.

GIVEN AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER IN AUGUSTA, this eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, and in the fifty eighth year of the independence of the United States of America.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

By the Governor.

Rosco G. GREENE, Sect'y of State.

—
The Executive Council adjourned yesterday morning, to meet again on the 12th of June.

Washington, March 18, 1834.—Virginia is the “ancient,” not the modern “dominion,” and she will find it extremely difficult to modernize her opinions through the ancient regime of Federalism. Mr Leigh, as every body knows who knows anything about him, was born a federalist, (to use the language applied to-day to Mr Webster, by Mr Preston) and bred a federalist, and will die a federalist.”—But the reign of federalism is gone by; and in vain may any envious, disappointed and ambitious faction in the Virginia Legislature, look for its restoration through the feeble efforts of such men as Mr Leigh. Gov. Tyler is his superior in every respect, but melody of voice, as every one must have remarked to-day, who had an opportunity of comparing their powers. The administration has lost indeed an able man in the Senate by the resignation of Mr Rivers; but his influence is not lost out of the Senate, and will be powerfully felt at home. As for the opposition, they have gained nothing but a vote which they did not want.

I noticed but a small part of what took place in the Senate yesterday, wishing to confine my remarks principally to Mr Leigh's debut. I had not space even to allude to the points of his speech, which Mr Forsyth so promptly and triumphantly refuted. Both speeches should be read, in order to judge of their merits; for it is quite impossible to think of instituting a proper comparison of them in the narrow space of a

single page. The President we understand, has put an end to this new mode of operation, by in-

forming Mr Watmough, who proposed to introduce another Philadelphia Committee, that he would cheerfully see the gentlemen as visitors and individuals, but not as a committee—that he would respond to any inquiry the Committee might make in writing, if submitted to him in writing—but he would hold no conversation with them, for the purpose of being reported from memory, because his views and opinions had already been subjected to misrepresentation, which he felt himself bound to guard against, in this way for the future.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Intelligence has been received at New York from Liverpool to the evening of the 8th Feb., The London Atlas has the following paragraph, which conveys melancholy information:

“We regret to learn that Mr Gilbert Stewart Newton, of the Royal Academy, died on the 24th ult. after a short but a lamentable illness. England could ill afford, at this moment, to lose such an artist, and that before the completion of his 40th year.”

Mr Newton married the eldest daughter of the Hon. Wm. Sullivan, of Boston, about a year since, and departed with his bride for England, immediately after his nuptials.

In the debate in the House of Commons, on the address in answer to the King's speech, a serious altercation took place between Lord Althrop and Mr Shiel. The former having stated that the Irish members who voted and spoke against the coercion bill, did in private conversation use very different language. And upon being called on by Mr O'Connell, named Mr Shiel as one who had

acted with him.

Mr Shiel rose and said that, “before his country and his God, the author of the *cruelty was a heretic*.” To prevent bloodshed, the parties were taken into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms by order of the House.

After a short interval, on the assurance of both the gentlemen that they would neither originate nor respond to any hostile message, arising out of this altercation, they were released from custody, and again took their seats in the house—loudly cheered by their respective friends.

The whole amount of gold produced from the several mines in the United States during the year 1833, has been calculated at \$1,250,000

From the Bangor Republican.

PELEG SPRAGUE. This gentleman evidently feel uneasy in his seat, in the Senate of the United States. The adversary attitude he has maintained for several years towards the people of this State, has drawn upon him a degree of observance, not a little humiliating and painful to his feelings. He cannot bear the slightest allusion to it, without betraying a sensitiveness inconsistent with the ease and confidence, which is naturally inspired by that consciousness of rectitude which he so stoutly professes to feel. On the occasion of presenting the Vermont memorial, a few days since, by Mr. Prentiss, “his catastrophe was tickled” by Mr. Forsyth, in fine style. This lead to a repetition by Mr. Sprague, in effect, of the sentiments advanced on presenting the memorial from this town, that the people of this State would sustain his cause in the Senate. This avowal drew forth from Mr. Shepley the following remarks:

Mr. Shepley said, he felt inclined to make a few remarks, in consequence of what had fallen from his colleague; in doing so, he should endeavor to speak with that calmness and moderation, which he hoped would ever characterize him. In considering the political parties of the present day, he looked back to the period of the last war with Great Britain, and he was then unfortunately placed in the condition to have heard much, felt much, and experienced much, that was now daily presented to him.—All the menaces, all the denunciations, and all the terrors of the present day, were then, as now, held out to those who sustained the administration. As he heard then, that the powers of the General Government must not, should not, be supported, and that, if the ballot box should prove insufficient, their physical force would be resorted to, to revolutionize the country. It was not a new thing for him to hear these doctrines advanced from Vermont and Delaware, it was a story coming to him from days long gone by; and it was now vain and idle to suppose, it would have more effect with him than in those dark days, because he had the same judgment as then, with much more of experience. He did not intend to allude to the politics of his State, further than to express his regret that his colleague (Mr. Sprague) had thought proper to predict what would be the political opinions of Maine in times to come. This he said, was not new to him, for if he had not heard much of it here, he had heard of it before he left home; but the prophecy had not yet been accomplished. It was more than any gentleman had a right to ask, that he should believe, notwithstanding the evidence he possessed, that a majority of the people of Maine were not in favor of the administration; though he was not authorized to say, what the opinions of that people would be at a future day. He had no mode of judging of the future but from the present and the past; and judging from these, it appeared to him, there was no anxiety for the belief, that a different political character would be presented by his constituents than that now seen. It had been the pleasure of his colleague to speak of the prejudices of the people of Maine; but what advantage, he

asked, did he gain by such remarks? How many years, he asked, had the majority of Maine been found in support of the party now in power? Had they adhered to the administration without reason? How many years had it been since they were opposed to the present dominant party? And now, since they are found in support of the administration, was it not in consequence of reason and reflection, and not from passion or prejudice? How was it, that all these charges and proclamations of violated laws, and usurpations of authority, had been heard all over the country, and the people of Maine giving their voice and countenance to none of them? They believed that their interests had been better sustained, and their prospects were more favorable under this administration, than under any other; and though they may be, at this particular time, and probably are, suffering under a slight depression of credit and suspension of business, yet, so far from attributing these embarrassments to the administration, they will give evidence that they are a reasoning and reflecting people, by showing their knowledge and information of the true sources from whence their embarrassments proceed.

[From the Albany Argus.]

THE TIMES—PAST AND PRESENT.

Time was when the American people threw off their allegiance to Great Britain, and declared for Liberty. In the struggle which ensued, they not only had to contend with a powerful foreign enemy, but with Traitors and Tories at home—men who constantly sounded the praises of the mother country, and urged it forward to deeds of oppression and cruelty. But neither cold, nor hunger, nor nakedness—neither foreign enemies nor domestic traitors, could overcome the patriotism of the Whigs. They suffered not only the want of money, but every privation which a civil war can bring upon a people without a murmur. By their valor, and their blood, they purchased for us all the blessings of a free government.

Time was, when the republic again buckled on its armour, and declared for “Free Trade and Sailor's Rights.” And again the country had to contend, not only with a vindictive foreign enemy, but with a British Party in its own bosom. Once more the Tories and their posterity took the field—spoke comfort to the enemy—hoisted beacon lights, to guide her navy into our defenceless ports and harbors—reviled our rulers—cried panic and alarm, for the purpose of destroying commercial credit, and paralyzing the energies of the government—warded their specie, and finally succeeded in compelling the banks to suspend specie payments.

They thought it “unbecoming a moral and religious people” either to fight for liberty themselves, or rejoice for the victories of their countrymen over the common enemy.—What followed? The Whigs again triumphed over all their foes, and laid still stronger and deeper the foundations of our free and happy institutions.

Time was, when the Tories reviled Washington and Jefferson, Madison and Tompkins, and all the patriots of the first and second War of Independence.

And what are the present times? We have a GREAT MONEY CORPORATION, owned by the British Party at home and abroad, and managed by its agents. Having twice failed to conquer the Whigs in open and manly warfare, they have now resolved on trying the means of corruption—thinking they can accomplish with money, what they could not effect by the sword.

A few facts will establish, that the Bank of the United States ought to be regarded as a public enemy, and that its leading partisans, whether in or out of Congress, do not deserve the confidence of the people. Passing over its other demerits, the Bank became an active partisan in the late political conflict, and attempted to control the will of the people in the choice of the President of the United States. It purchased presses, corrupted profligate individuals, and employed all its means in efforts to contaminate the sources of political power. It has caused fluctuations in the currency, more sudden and extensive than any other commercial people has ever witnessed. Pending the last Presidential election, and for the purpose of influencing public opinion, it increased its loans and discounts, in the short period of sixteen months, more than twenty-eight millions of dollars. When it had thus induced overrating, and the most extensive system of credit, having failed to control the voice of the people, it suddenly changed its course, and without notice and without cause, commenced a most ruinous curtailment of its accommodations. In the short period of five months, it withdrew more than nine millions from the pockets of the people! Here is an adequate cause for the pressure which is felt in the money market.—A pressure through which the Bank hopes to coerce the People and control Congress and the President. Yes; by the power of money, it intends to prolong its own existence, and usurp the Government of the Country.

Against what section of the country have these efforts been specially directed? Against New York—city and country. Against our commerce, our agriculture, our trade, our manufactures, our industry and our resources. The retailers and political partisans of the Mammoth in both Houses of Congress, have assailed the State of New York, and attempted to break down the local banks, which were making the utmost exertion to sustain the community and ward off the wide spread ruin which the bank of the United States was attempting to inflict.

And where are the Tories on these questions?—Are they for the country—for New

York? No. Bank—against government, against the war of 1813—15, against the administration, see men and

They have my—never s

Where was in the last war Convention, to aid the cause of the city was the Com
at New York. Work of our No less the Gazette were in 1815 where was of Albany. Is it now?

Time was, sel for Gov
1816 he both
aid the fiscal
Now he is se
against the
he declared
constitutional
into the hand
he is for
panic—for br
State of New
he was guided
Since he bas
“sinking fund”
Once he
cratic party in
against for
corrupt Banks
enemies—ser
of his country
gery of invad
of Ithaca!

And what is
Mr. Biddle wi
funds, hi
and his state
munt of that p
ended the war pa
For Biddle, t
our commerc
chances, our
Their p
distress and p
official Bank
the part whic
wars. As the
then of their p
New York wi
The country w
and triumph; b
idle's panic m
be as odious i
were at the cl

The following
Clay, in 1811
speaks a ver
held by the s
institution. E
of the Bank—
is not stran
them, —[Sac

“But I mus
surprise at th
been made be
Legislatures,
deputations w
ded from Phil
of those legisl
tional and be
thrown into t
ference regard
from self-crea
nobody kno
mittee (Finan
most complai
have treasure
Never di
holy care the
Pythia, or ex
to the astonis
these deputie
Senate!”

We learn f
Bouldin has
Charlottesville
vacancy caus
His majority
Tucker, who
or by his vi
President sh
shown that in
The successi
incumbent, a
Bank. The su
ed a fair spe
vote of Virgi
April. —[Sac

Speaking of the exaggerated reports of the conversation of the President with the “distrust” committee, made by the latter, for effect, the *Globe* says—

“The President we understand, has put

an end to this new mode of operation, by in

York? No, they are with the Bank, for the Bank—against the country, against the Government, against New York! As they did in the war of the revolution and in the war of 1813—15, so they do now—decry the Government, seek to destroy commercial confidence, compel the local banks to suspend specie payments and bring distress upon the people. They have always been for the common enemy—never for the country.

Where was Dwight, of the N. Y. Advertiser, in the last war? Plotting treason in the Hartford Convention. Where is he now? Exciting alarm to aid the U. S. Bank in assailing our local institutions—preaching panic for the purpose of destroying the commerce and the industry of the city and state of New York. Where was the Commercial Advertiser and all its kindred prints when Gen. Jackson met the British at New Orleans? For old England—"the bulwark of our religion." Where are they now? No less the enemies of Gen. Jackson than they were in 1815—they are for the Mammoth, for panic—for any thing but the country. And where was our own daily Advertiser—alias the Albany Gazette—in days gone by, and where is it now?—Without the genius to contrive, it has always been the echo of moral treason.

Time was, when Daniel Webster was counsel for Gov. Strong and the Hartford Convention; now he is counsel for the Monster. In 1816 he both spoke and voted against the bank, because it was supposed that the bank might aid the fiscal concerns of the government. Now he is for the Bank, because the Bank is against the government. When Henry Clay acted with the whigs and went for the country, he declared the Bank a dangerous—an unconstitutional monster! Now, when he has fallen into the hands of the tories and the nullifiers, he is for the "unconstitutional Monster"—for panic—for breaking down all our local institutions—especially the safety fund banks of the State of New York. While he was a freeman, he was guided by the constitutional charter; since he has found it necessary to establish a "sinking fund," he has followed the Bank charter.

Once he was the champion of the democratic party in Congress, and stood up manfully against foreign foes, domestic traitors, and a corrupt Bank: Now he is joined to his former enemies—serves a corrupt corporation instead of his country, and can even submit to the drudgery of inviting a specie run on the little Bank of Ithach!

And what is the language of New York, while Mr. Biddle with his \$5 million Bank, his "sinking funds" his "breeches pockets," his senators and his representatives, are assaulting the state and its institutions? Where is the remnant of that phalanx which was fully denominated the war party in peace & peace party in war? For Biddle and against New York! Against our commerce, our internal trade, our agriculture, our safety fund, our merchants, our mechanics, our laborers—and for the Bank. Their papers in city and country, are all for distress and panic—all, the ready echoes of the official Bank gazettes. Thus are they re-enacting the part which they performed in two former wars. As they and their former friends failed then of their purpose, so will they fail now. New York will stand. Her Banks will stand. The country will stand. The whigs will again triumph; And within a short period, Mr. Biddle's panic makers in this state and nation, will be as odious in the sight of the people, as they were at the close of the last war. PUTNAM.

The following extract from the speech of Mr. Clay, in 1811, in opposition to the U. S. Bank, speaks a very different language from that now held by the same gentleman in relation to that institution. But then he was not an Attorney of the Bank—and as circumstances change, it is not strange that men should change with them.—[Saco Dem.]

"But I must be permitted to express my surprise at the pointed difference which has been made between the instructions of State Legislatures, and the opinions and details of the deputations with which we have been surrounded from Philadelphia. While the resolutions of those legislatures—known, legitimate, constitutional, and deliberative organs—have been thrown into the back ground, and their interference regarded as officious, these delegations from self-created securities, composed of whom nobody knows, have been received by the committee (Finance) Committee) with the utmost complaisance. Their communications have treasured up with the greatest diligence. Never did the Delphic priests collect with holy care the frantic expressions of the agitated Pythia, or expound them with more solemnity to the astonished Grecians, than has the committee gathered the opinions and testimony of these deputations, and through the gentleman from Massachusetts pompously detail them to the Senate!"

VIRGINIA.

We learn from Washington, that Mr. J. W. Bouldin has been elected to Congress from Charlotte District, in Virginia, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Bouldin. His majority was from 3 to 400, over Beverly Tucker, who has done himself no little dishonor by his virulent and vindictive abuse of the President. The people of his District have shown that his labors are duly appreciated.—The successful candidate is brother of the late incumbent. He is a firm friend of the administration, and decidedly opposed to the U. S. Bank. The result of this election is considered a fair specimen of what will be the general voice of Virginia. Her elections commence in April.—[Saco Dem.]

A late Paris paper mentions a singular case which lately came before the police. When Mons—— was amusing himself in the galleries of the Palais, he observed, while carelessly looking over some pamphlets at a bookseller's, that a suspicious looking fellow stood near him. He pretended not to notice this, at the same time taking out his gold snuff box, and returning it to his coat pocket. Shortly when the crowd was pretty numerous about him, he felt some one at his coat; of a sudden he turned about and seized the fellow by the ears, then with a penknife which he held in his other hand, cut it off close to man's head! All this was accomplished in an instant; and the pickpocket roared murder! quite lustily, at the same time throwing down the snuff box. "There's your ear!" exclaimed Mons——, throwing it at the fellow's feet, and picking up his snuff box.—The spectators were convulsed with laughter. A police man soon made his appearance, and took the one eared man into custody.

Great Anti Bank Meeting in Albany. On Friday evening there was held at the Capitol, one of the largest meetings ever convened within the walls of that building. The great hall was crowded. The rooms adjacent to the great hall were thrown open, but so small were the accommodations for the number assembled, that hundreds were unable to obtain admittance.

In Woodstock N. B. Mr. J. Munson, to Mr. Henry Allen. It seems there is something remarkable in this marriage, and it savors a little of old romance. It seems that Munson and S. I. Page of Hallowell originally came from Connecticut, and set up business in Hallowell on a very extensive scale, shortly after, Mr. Page went to Connecticut, and brought back Henry Allen as a clerk in his store. Every body was well pleased with Henry Allen, and he was offered the highest wages when he left Mr. Page's employ, but he would listen to no offers but those of Mr. Munson, who was about establishing himself in Houlton. Here again Henry Allen displayed the same activity, exciting the admiration of men by his judgment in business, and knowledge of accomplishments, for he appeared to be quite young; but the astonishment of the ladies at his accomplishments was without bounds, for no woman in the country could sew, iron, or manage household affairs equal to Henry Allen, as he frequently exercised his skill in these matters at his boarding house. But the denouement came at last—he went over to Woodstock with his employer, put on woman's clothes, and was married to him, as Miss—. It seems she had been engaged to Munson in Connecticut, but her father refusing to sanction the match, she ran away, and ended the courtship in the above manner. [Ellsworth Advertiser.]

Resolutions strongly condemning the Bank and approving the course of the administration were adopted.

A Celebrated Marksman. The ingenious Dr. W. Hutton, of Birmingham, in a late publication, in which he gives an account of several singularities which he met with in a recent journey through a part of Derbyshire, adds, "But the greatest wonder I saw was Miss Phebe Brown in person five feet six, about thirty, well proportioned, round sized and ruddy, a dark penetrating eye, which the moment it fixes upon your face, stamps your character, and that with precision. Her step, pardon me, the Irishism, is more manly than a man's, and can easily cover forty miles a day. Her common dress is a man's hat, coat and spencer over it, and men's shoes. I believe she is a stranger to breeches. She can lift one hundred weight with each hand, and carry fourteen score. Can sew, knit, cook, and spin, but hates them all, and every accomplishment to the female character, except that of modesty. A gentleman at the New Bath recently treated her so rudely, "that she had a good mind to have knocked him down." She positively assured me, that she did not know what fear was—she never gives affront, but will offer to fight any man who gives her one—if she has not long, perhaps it is owing to the insulter's being a coward, for none else would give affront. She has strong sense, an excellent judgment, says some smart things, and supports an easy freedom in all companies. Her voice is more than masculine, it is deep toned; the wind in her favor she can send it a mile; has no beard or proneness of breast: accepts any kind of manual labor, such as holding the plough, driving the team, thatching the ricks, &c. But her chief avocation is horse-breaking, at a guinea a week; always rides without a saddle; is supposed to be the best judge of a horse, cow, &c. in the country, and is frequently requested to purchase for others at neighboring fairs. She is fond of Milton, Pope, Shakespeare, also of music; performs on several instruments, the violin, &c.

She is an excellent marksman, and like her brother sportsmen, carries her gun upon her shoulder. She eats no beef or pork, and but little mutton; her chief food is milk, and also her drink, discarding wine, ale, and spirits.

MELANCHOLY. A member of the bar, of respectable connexions at the Eastward, and of a liberal education, who for several years had a large share of professional business in this city, died on Saturday last in the *Alms House*. During the last two or three years he had given himself up at intervals to habits of intoxication which had finally become so confirmed, that his friends found it necessary about four months since to apply for his admission into the *Alms House*. After a residence there of three or four months, he came out with evident symptoms of improvement, and hopes were entertained that his temporary confinement had worked upon him a complete reformation. These were however illusive, for in a few weeks he again relapsed, and finally, in the early part of last week, conscious of his infirmity, he personally applied to the Commissioners, for permission to re-enter the establishment. This was granted, but the Hancock Advertiser says that the store of Charles Peters in Ellsworth (Me.) was broken open on Tuesday night, and robbed of about \$200 worth of broadcloths and other articles. The thief, however, was heard by some printers who slept in the story above, who followed the robber and apprehended him.

A Hint. A person of our acquaintance, who makes a point of calling upon his friends at tea time, and taking a cup uninvited, received the following hint, the other evening, upon entering the room of G. "Where did you go to school?" asked G. "Why do you ask?" said Sponge. "Because you can't get through the alphabet," replied G. "What do you mean?" enquired Sponge. "What do I mean? why, that you always stop at T."

Conveniences of Vienna.—Mr. Willis, whose letters have been for the last twelve months supplying the newspapers with brief and lamina sketches of scenery and society on the continent, gives an account of two similar institutions in Vienna. One is a *maison d'accouplement*, into which a female can enter veiled, re-

main till after the period of her labor, and depart unknown, leaving her child in the care of the institution, which bears it as a foundling.—Its object is a benevolent prevention of infanticide.

The other is a *private penitentiary*, to which the fathers of respectable families can send for reformation, children they are unable to govern. The names are kept a secret, and the culprits are returned to their families, after a proper time, punished without disgrace. Pride of character is thus preserved, while the defendant is judiciously corrected.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.

In Woodstock N. B. Mr. J. Munson, to Mr. Henry Allen. It seems there is something remarkable in this marriage, and it savors a little of old romance. It seems that Munson

and S. I. Page of Hallowell originally came from Connecticut, and set up business in Hallowell on a very extensive scale, shortly after,

Mr. Page went to Connecticut, and brought

back Henry Allen as a clerk in his store.

Every body was well pleased with Henry Allen, and he was offered the highest wages when he left Mr. Page's employ, but he would listen to no offers but those of Mr. Munson, who was about establishing himself in Houlton. Here again Henry Allen displayed the same activity,

exciting the admiration of men by his judgment in business, and knowledge of accomplishments, for he appeared to be quite young; but the astonishment of the ladies at his accomplishments was without bounds, for no woman in the country could sew, iron, or manage household affairs equal to Henry Allen, as he frequently exercised his skill in these matters at his boarding house.

But the denouement came at last—he went over to Woodstock with his employer, put on woman's clothes, and was married to him, as Miss—.

It seems she had been engaged to Munson in Connecticut, but her father refusing to sanction the match, she ran away, and ended the courtship in the above manner. [Ellsworth Advertiser.]

A speed of 40 miles an hour with a light load has been obtained upon the Manchester railway; and Mr. G. Stephenson, the engineer, has stated his opinion that an engine might be constructed to run 100 miles within the hour, although he acknowledges that "at that rapidity of motion the resistance of the atmosphere would be very considerable." Engines are now made with eight times the power of the Rocket, yet with little more weight resting on each rail, the load being equally divided upon six wheels, and the machinery placed in a more advantaged situation than formerly. The tubes of the boiler are made smaller and more numerous, and of brass instead of copper. The last engine put on the railway ran 23,000 miles with the most trivial repairs, taking every day four or five journeys of thirty miles each.

A law has passed at Buenos Ayres, to which considerable opposition has been manifested, and which must be particularly objectionable to foreigners, (to whom it alone refers) who wish to "commit matrimony" it obliges them to bring certificates of their not having been previously married, and to publish their intentions six times in the daily papers. This appears necessary, as foreigners not unfrequently forget to take with them their *household duties*.

A Jack Tar having hired a nag rather gorgy in her fore legs, was much annoyed to find himself thrown over her head every now and then. At last he resolved on putting her in better sailing trim, and dismounting filled his handkerchief with stones, which he tied to the horse's tail, observing to a farmer who stood by wondering what he was about—"She won't pitch ahead so much now, with all that ballast astern."

An old continental soldier arrived at an inn and asked refreshment; the hostess set before him a bone of ham and a crust of bread. Her son, who had been an officer, gave the poor fellow a shilling, and when he had done picking, bid him march off. Soon after the old woman came in to look for her pay. Mother, says the officer, what might the picking of that bone be worth? Why, about one and sixpence, these hard times. Well, cries the humane son, I have made a fine bargain and saved sixpence, for I gave him but a shilling to pick the whole.

The Hancock Advertiser says that the store of Charles Peters in Ellsworth (Me.) was broken open on Tuesday night, and robbed of about \$200 worth of broadcloths and other articles. The thief, however, was heard by some printers who slept in the story above, who followed the robber and apprehended him.

A young man from 14 to 17 years of age as an Apprentice to the Gun Smith business is wanted immediately. One that is well recommended, and is willing to be a boy till twenty-one, will meet with good encouragement; none other need apply.

JOTHAM GOODNOW.

Norway, March 20, 1832.

New Federal Definitions of "Constitution"
—Bank of the United States, "Laws"—King Biddle's decrees, "Justice"—Laudable accommodations."

Lowell Railroad. The work on this road is progressing rapidly. A great portion of the deep cut through Prospect Hill is already accomplished. Loaded cars are constantly descending with earth to fill up the track over the river to the city. Two cars loaded with 12 tons of earth were set in motion this morning by the force of the wind, and went ahead at the rate of six miles an hour. They ran a mile and half before they were overtaken and stopped. [Trans.]

People of Importance. Nobody likes to be nobody, but every body is pleased to think himself somebody, and every body is somebody; but the worst of the matter is, that when any body thinks himself to be somebody, he is too much inclined to think every body else to be nobody.

An Apology for SCOLDING.
Observe fair Celia, all in all,
Mild, beautiful and young,
'Tis true—but then her mouth's so small,
It cannot hold her tongue.

Singular Marriage. The Bridgeport (Ct.) Farmer mentions a marriage which took place on Friday week, at the old Pequonock meeting house—neither party being over ten years of age! It was understood that the parents of both parties had given their consent.

In a mixed company it was asked, "Why are the young ladies most apt to marry when the days are shortest?" A wag archly replied, "because the nights are longest."

President Jackson was sixty seven years old on Saturday the 15th day of March.

Woodstock Town Officers for 1834.
E. C. Shaw, Town Clerk & Treasurer.
George W. Cushman, { Selectmen.
Aaron Davis, Jr.,
Samuel Dunham,
Bartholomew Cushman, { Assessors.
Eli Bryant,
Antipas Durrell,
Edmund Chase, Collector.
Eli Bryant, { Constables.
George W. Cushman, Town Agent.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Maine Temperance Society will duly appreciate any aid which may be given to him, in ascertaining if there are Temperance Societies in Berlin, Canton, Carthage, Denmark, Dixfield, Fryeburg Addition, Eastman, Mexico, Newry, Peru, Porter, Rumford, and Riley; if so, who are the Presidents and Secretaries, and what the number of members and date of organization. He would be much gratified in receiving full answers to his interrogatives contained in a circular which has been sent to each of said towns—and also to hear from the Temperance Societies in the towns of Bethel, Greenwood, Hartsford, Hiram, Lovell, Norway, Turner, and Woodstock, in answer to the circulars which have been sent to their Societies. The 2d annual report cannot be completed without the fact solicited—and he hopes for the information soon.

Communications to be directed to SAM'L M. POND, Bucksport.

MARRIED.

In Woodstock, by E. C. Shaw, Esq. Mr. Alexander Day, Jr. to Miss Eliza Ricker, both of Woodstock.

In Greenwood, by E. C. Shaw, Esq. Mr. Charles Doughty to Miss Jemima Young, both of Greenwood.

In Augusta, Mr. Stephen A. Berry to Miss Mary L. Pratt.

DIED.

In this town, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Clark, Esq. aged 19 years.

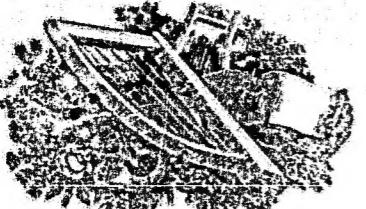
In Sunnem, Mr. James Keene, a Revolutionary Pensioner.

In Yassalborough, John Robinson, aged 51.

In China, of the canker-rash, four children of Timothy Priest.

Norway, March 12, 1834.

is2m21



POETRY.

First of March.

The bud is in the bough,
And the leaf is in the bud,
And Earth's beginning now
In her veins to feel the blood,
Which, warmed by summer's sun
In th' alembic of the vine,
From her founts will overrun
In a ruddy gush of wine.

The perfume and the bloom
That shall decorate the flower,
Are quickening in the gloom
Of their subterranean bower;
And the juices mean to feed
Trees, vegetables, fruits,
Unerringly proceed
To their pre-appointed roots.

How awful is the thought
Of the wonders under ground,
Of the mystic changes wrought
In the silent, dark profound;
How each thing upward tends
By omnipotence decreed,
And a world's support depends
On the shooting of a seed!

The Summer's in her ark,
End this sunny pinioned day
Is commissioned to remark
Whether Winter holds her sway;
Go back, thou dove of peace,
With the myrtle on thy wing,
Say that floods and tempests cease,
And the world is ripe for Spring.

Thou hast fanned the sleeping earth,
Till her dreams are all of flowers,
And the waters look in mirth
From their overhanging bowers;
The forest seems to listen
For the rustic of its leaves,
And the very skies to glisten
In the hope of summer eves.

They vivifying spell
Has been sent beneath the wave,
By the dormouse in its cell,
And the mole within its cave;
And the summer tribe that creep,
Or in air expand their wing,
Have started from their sleep,
At the summons of the Spring.

The cattle lift their voices
From the valleys and the hills,
And the feathered race rejoices
With a gush of tuneful bills;
And if this cloudless arch
Fills the poet's song with glee,
O thou sunny first of March,
Be it dedicate to thee!

From the New York Evening Post
RECOLLECTIONS OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

It was on a bracing winter evening, before a roaring, cheerful fire, which reminded me of the venerable gay hero beside me, who was cracking his sly jokes, and helping to light up the bitter weather by the arcan interest of his anecdotes, that I listened to the following details, for the truth of which, he declared, that he was a personal witness. The eyes of the aged warrior, which had reflected their ninetieth annual struggle, were still enlivened by the fires of that same valor which had distinguished him in the Revolution, and though visibly on the eve of being gathered, ripe with years and virtues, among the illustrious and brave that had gone before him, he strikingly evidenced that his was truly an indomitable and never dying spirit, which even the tyrant of the grave could not extinguish and subdue.

"It was," said he, "at the termination of one of our Ninth campaigns, that I happened to be quartered, with a number of the officers of our department, with our beloved Gen. Washington, for whom I always entertained as hearty a respect, as I ever did for my venerable father. The house in which we were located was crowded alst to overflowing, and in the next room to that in which we were to suppose, a gentleman in suffering under a dangerous illness, who must have been exceedingly annoyed by the bustle and hilarity which prevailed, but of this circumstance few of us were made acquainted, as we were too much occupied with our public and private concerns to take the least interest in any other circumstance. The hour of supper was at hand, which was the usual signal of unlocking the reserve of the company, and drawing past cares and misfortunes in the praction of the good things which smiled around. Never shall I forget the dignified benevolence with which Washington entered the apartment, with the demeanor of one who is concern'd in all that is passing about him, and a smile to his lips which manifested the most sincere, that consumption is not incurable, if properly attended to.

How does the German Elixir operate to cure the above complaints? It dries all mucous irritation and inflammation from the lungs towards the surface, and finally expels them from the system, by perspiration or otherwise. It facilitates expectoration, and thus frees the patient from a load of tough phlegm, which cannot otherwise be eliminated from the system. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and relieves the cough and breathing. It supports the strength, while at the same time it reduces the fever.

Several certificates of the efficacy of the Elixir might be given, but it would swell this advertisement to an unusual length, suffice it to say, that in every case where it has been used it has fully answered the expectations of the purchaser. The subscribers are the only agents for selling it in this country.

SMITH & BENNETT, Norway Village, D. v. 27, 1833. enow: Jim 20.

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness
and despatch at this
OFFICE

they produced their quieting effect, and the departure of the General found the officers as silent as though they all participated in the suffering of the sick man. The potency of the wine, by degrees made us to get the injection we had just received—conversation began to rise from a lower to a higher tone—the tongue and spirits of all began to be inspired with new life and vivacity—and not even the situation of the diseased sufferer seemed to have the least effect upon damping our gaiety; story rolled over story—voice joined upon voice, till the din of conversation, and the shouts of merriment, seemed to fill the whole house with one confused sea of noise.

Weary of the hilarity, my eye rested instinctively on the door, which appeared to be gently opening, but so deeply absorbed in enjoyment were the rest of the guests, that not one, I believe, besides myself, was conscious of what was passing. While gazing to discover who was about entering in so unceremonious a manner, who should meet my attention but the excellent old General himself, who came slowly into the room, softly trudging on tip toe, with the looks of a person fearful of disturbing a sick sleeper by his walk, and proceeding in that singular manner more than half way round the table before he was discovered by any one else of our party. He kept on his way with the same anxious and composed tread, apparently unconcerned; there was a single person in the room or that the least noise and confusion prevailed around him—and when he reached the door, he retreated in the same silence, as that in which he entered—and the latch was so gently closed that one could hardly realize the departure of the Chief. Suffice it to say, that there was not an eye, tongue and heart, that felt not the magic spell of the ghost-like visitation. The storm of noisy talk and laughter was instantly hushed to a calm—not an officer remained a moment on his chair, but fled away in a similar death-like silence, some to their chambers, others to the open air—but none of us, then present can ever forget the memorable but delicate lesson taught by the good General, of never suffering our selfish enjoyments to become so indulged as to give unnecessary pain to the feelings of any, but more particularly, those who are in distress.

FAMILY RELIGION.

When we look upon a family—when we contemplate it as a company of human beings passing through a most solemn and perilous trial for happiness and heaven, when we observe that the most intimate of all relationships, exerting the most powerful and direct of all moral influences, when we know that nothing but the true love of God, and of one another, can make all duties easy, and alleviate all trials, and smooth all difficulties, and soften all harsh and angry thoughts; when we consider how soon it will all pass away from the earth, away to its everlasting destiny; how soon and how certainly death shall come in the midst of all its earthly joys and hopes—we ask, if nothing of all this shall be openly and fully recognized it is dwelling? That dwelling is mouldering to dust, and a century or two hence the passing winds shall hear no sound of mirth or grief, from all its desolate chambers. Shall not death set us to the hopes that are immortal, and no voices be lifted to the regions of everlasting life? Toils, and temptations, and cares are in that dwelling, shall there be no prayers, no holly communing with the sacred page, no united resort to the sources of relief, comfort and strength? Youth is there taking its deepest impressions, and it is going forth to struggle with the perils of life—the youth of the immortal is there, and it is taking its eternal bane; should not religion be lifted up before its eyes visibly as the great hope of a happy life and of a blessed eternity?—[Christian Examiner.]

GERMAN ELIXIR.

The discovery of this wonderful Elixir was the result of ten years close study in order to discover the causes, symptoms, and cure for all those formidable diseases that prey upon the organs of the chest, namely: Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Colds, and every species of oppression at the chest. In all cases where Elixir has been duly administered, it astonishingly cures every other article heretofore off red to the public, for the same purpose, has been invariably manifested, convincing the most incredulous, that consumption is not incurable, if properly attended to.

How does the German Elixir operate to cure the above complaints? It dries all mucous irritation and inflammation from the lungs towards the surface, and finally expels them from the system, by perspiration or otherwise. It facilitates expectoration, and thus frees the patient from a load of tough phlegm, which cannot otherwise be eliminated from the system. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and relieves the cough and breathing. It supports the strength, while at the same time it reduces the fever.

Several certificates of the efficacy of the Elixir might be given, but it would swell this advertisement to an unusual length, suffice it to say, that in every case where it has been used it has fully answered the expectations of the purchaser. The subscribers are the only agents for selling it in this country.

SMITH & BENNETT, Norway Village, D. v. 27, 1833. enow: Jim 20.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, SUMMER.
IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of the lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Summer that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned collector of said Summer for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, in the respective sums following, viz:

No. of Lots.	Rank.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Sum.	Cent.
First Division.				8	
J. Dammon east end of south gore	5	9 41	39	1	
J. Tukebury off of gore formerly owned by J. Cox	15	30	23	1	
Part of gore formerly owned by J. Cox and being north of J. Tukebury's land	2	20 50	34	5	
Phoebe Spalding South gore	2	17 60	46	5	
East half of unknown	19 3	68 180 1	39	5	
Part of east half of unknown	16 3	10 30	23	3	
Levi'sanson off of second division	2	10 30	23	3	
Silva Blance's downy first division	45	12 100	77	5	

The said collector will proceed according to law to sell at public auction to the highest bidder at his dwelling house in Summer at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Friday the twentieth day of June next, so much of the said funds as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

JUDAH KEEN, Jr., Collector for the town of Summer, March 22, 1834. 3w:32

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, HIRAM.
IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of the lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Hiram, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Hiram for the year 1832, in the respective sums following, viz:

Name of Proprietor.	No. of Division known.	No. of lots known.	State, County and Town taxed for 1832.	District No. 12 for 1832.	\$cts
James Osgood unknown	800 12:0 1-20	5 55			
James Osgood do	do 500 750	5 55			
The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Store of Barker & Hamlin in said Hiram, at twelve of the clock on noon on the fourth day of August next, so much of said funds as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.					

PELEG WADSWORTH, Collector as aforesaid. Dated at said Hiram, the 11th day of March, A. D. 1834. 3w:32

Sheriff's Sale.

ON THE AFFLICTED.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE KNICKERBOCKER,

OR
New-York Monthly Magazine.

EDITED BY T. FLINT.

THE SAME improvement which has guided the Publishers of the Knickerbocker in the past volume, will be adhered to in their future efforts to gratify the public.

The Knickerbocker has already obtained a name and a success unequalled in the history of Periodical Literature, and though our numerous friends may have praised us perhaps too highly, we can only express our gratitude for their partiality, and our sincere determination not to renege, but even to succeed, as far as possible, the expectation of the public in the new volume.

Permanent arrangements have been made with Mr. Flagg, a gentleman whose literary reputation is well known in every part of the United States, particularly to the people of Boston. The Editor of the "Western Monthly," the author of "Orna, the Outcast," the author of "The King's Secret," the Author of "Lavall," the author of "Orna, the Outcast," the author of "Fashionable Society," the author of "The Legend of the West," the author of the "N. Y. Gazette,"

and many other authors and writers are known to have contributed to the past volumes, and for the future we hope to present to our Patrons an article or articles from each of the foregoing, as well as from the pen of

H. Colbeck, S. L. Knapp, Timothy Flint, James Hall, Dunlap, John Neal, T. S. Fay, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, the Author of "A Year in Spain," the Author of "The King's Secret," the Author of "Westward," the author of "Sayings and Doings," the author of "Lavall," the author of "Orna, the Outcast," the author of "Fashionable Society," the author of "The Legend of the West," the author of the "N. Y. Gazette,"

and many other authors and writers are known to have contributed to the past volumes, and for the future we hope to present to our Patrons an article or articles from each of the foregoing, as well as from the pen of

H. Colbeck, S. L. Knapp, Timothy Flint, James Hall, Dunlap, John Neal, T. S. Fay, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, the Author of "A Year in Spain," the Author of "The King's Secret," the Author of "Westward," the author of "Sayings and Doings," the author of "Lavall," the author of "Orna, the Outcast," the author of "Fashionable Society," the author of "The Legend of the West," the author of the "N. Y. Gazette,"

and many other authors and writers are known to have contributed to the past volumes, and for the future we hope to present to our Patrons an article or articles from each of the foregoing, as well as from the pen of

H. Colbeck, S. L. Knapp, Timothy Flint, James Hall, Dunlap, John Neal, T. S. Fay, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, the Author of "A Year in Spain," the Author of "The King's Secret," the Author of "Westward," the author of "Sayings and Doings," the author of "Lavall," the author of "Orna, the Outcast," the author of "Fashionable Society," the author of "The Legend of the West," the author of the "N. Y. Gazette,"

and many other authors and writers are known to have contributed to the past volumes, and for the future we hope to present to our Patrons an article or articles from each of the foregoing, as well as from the pen of

H. Colbeck, S. L. Knapp, Timothy Flint, James Hall, Dunlap, John Neal, T. S. Fay, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, the Author of "A Year in Spain," the Author of "The King's Secret," the Author of "Westward," the author of "Sayings and Doings," the author of "Lavall," the author of "Orna, the Outcast," the author of "Fashionable Society," the author of "The Legend of the West," the author of the "N. Y. Gazette,"

and many other authors and writers are known to have contributed to the past volumes, and for the future we hope to present to our Patrons an article or articles from each of the foregoing, as well as from the pen of

H. Colbeck, S. L. Knapp, Timothy Flint, James Hall, Dunlap, John Neal, T. S. Fay, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, the Author of "A Year in Spain," the Author of "The King's Secret," the Author of "Westward," the author of "Sayings and Doings," the author of "Lavall," the author of "Orna, the Outcast," the author of "Fashionable Society," the author of "The Legend of the West," the author of the "N. Y. Gazette,"

and many other authors and writers are known to have contributed to the past volumes, and for the future we hope to present to our Patrons an article or articles from each of the foregoing, as well as from the pen of

H. Colbeck, S. L. Knapp, Timothy Flint, James Hall, Dunlap, John Neal, T. S. Fay, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, the Author of "A Year in Spain," the Author of "The King's Secret," the Author of "Westward," the author of "Sayings and Doings," the author of "Lavall," the author of "Orna, the Outcast," the author of "Fashionable Society," the author of "The Legend of the West," the author of the "N. Y. Gazette,"

and many other authors and writers are known to have contributed to the past volumes, and for the future we hope to present to our Patrons an article or articles from each of the foregoing, as well as from the pen of

H. Colbeck, S. L. Knapp, Timothy Flint, James Hall, Dunlap, John Neal, T. S. Fay, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, the Author of "A Year in Spain," the Author of "The King's Secret," the Author of "Westward," the author of "Sayings and Doings," the author of "Lavall," the author of "Orna, the Outcast," the author of "Fashionable Society," the author of "The Legend of the West," the author of the "N. Y. Gazette,"

and many other authors and writers are known to have contributed to the past volumes, and for the future we hope to present to our Patrons an article or articles from each of the foregoing, as well as from the pen of

H. Colbeck, S. L. Knapp, Timothy Flint, James Hall, Dunlap, John Neal, T. S. Fay, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, the Author of "A Year in Spain," the Author of "The King's Secret," the Author of "Westward," the author of "Sayings and Doings," the author of "Lavall," the author of "Orna, the Outcast," the author of "Fashionable Society," the author of "The Legend of the West," the author of the "N. Y. Gazette,"

and many other authors and writers are known to have contributed to the past volumes, and for the future we hope to present to our Patrons an article or articles from each of the foregoing, as well as from the pen of

H. Colbeck, S. L. Knapp, Timothy Flint, James Hall, Dunlap, John Neal, T. S. Fay, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, the Author of "A Year in Spain," the Author of "The King's Secret," the Author of "Westward," the author of "Sayings and Doings," the author of "Lavall," the author of "Orna, the Outcast," the author of "Fashionable Society," the author of "The Legend of the West," the author of the "N. Y. Gazette,"

and many other authors and writers are known to have contributed to the past volumes, and for the future we hope to present to our Patrons an article or articles from each of the foregoing, as well as from the pen of

H. Colbeck, S. L. Knapp, Timothy Flint, James Hall, Dunlap, John Neal, T. S. Fay, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, the Author of "A Year in Spain," the Author of "The King's Secret," the Author of "Westward," the author of "Sayings and Doings," the author of "Lavall," the author of "Orna, the Outcast," the author of "Fashionable Society," the author of "The Legend of the West," the author of the "N. Y. Gazette,"